Lecture on Italy.

On Monday, the 17th inst, Col. Forbes delivered the first of his course of lectures on the recent events in Italy, at Society Library, corner of Leo nard street and Broadway The attendance was good, and the lecture was listened to with marked attention and manifest interest.

Colonel Forbes commenced by stating that the subject of his first lecture will be confined to the position Italy occupied previous to the revolution. The causes, he said, or the ancient greatness of Italy, and principally of Rome, were its geographical position, the fertility of its soil, and the energy and intelligence of its people. Having describe its position, and the terule condition of its soil, he observed, in connection with the latter cause, that the mental cultivation, which had been imported from Greece into link, has never entirely left that country. The question now naturally arises, how could a nature or such circumstances, advantages, ever al and with such n The answer is
But the people are a
priestly dominion at
to free themselves to power of priestcraft.

ermined not to tolerate

r They are resolved

eatly and princely desult one; but the cause

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the for freedom, is the of justice will eve e for freedom, is the encounter in their power of the prieso the people of Italy httle. In the i ing, grew by little and of Christianity the he religious customs Thus the statues priests retained and ceremonies of the statues of saints. of the ancient go

r was replaced by the rests have also given tron saints. For inpatron saint of solution their special resides over diseases a breast. The numerous saints of the second resides over diseases a breast. statue of St. Prithe various tradestance, St. Maridiers, &c. Dessaints. Thus, of the eyes; St. rous pictures an madona have s We have a taken place of to madona of the name snow, &c. Bear or protecting saints Thus, St Antoni &c. Cities, vilin tron saints. The ver horses, cows, pigs, tieke a fine harvest St. Apolonia is said teeth, which work to contain seve miracles. The king of popery is in direct opposition bipots The people of aid understand and empture. The masses the Pope acquired a possessed. Various interpret certain soon became propower which nor attempts were and bondage; but the time the power any danger the immediately seeks who, in return, expect, ner influence over the nen we consider the that the priests we people to his and means that the his disposal, it ap-The most powthe hands of the which is used as a society, dissolving priests is auricu means of break jucezing out all the penitent knows become acquainted is of the entire popu-est impossible to do ith the nature lation. It is, the st impossible to do
ssion. The priests
enoid effairs. This also manage to requires a hos: d a host there is in-y, he said that the don easy life, and enerally attended to In refere by two nieces; a himself fled from The order of the Je that even the Pops u company of a lady.
o weeful society, and
s members are well
They have no is supported by to-informed and law but the rules and without fee on, in their hands,

is also an imper the security of the the management odge, they know, is use of good abilities, When any our s o draw him to them of independence, a on egainst him parts of the world. They have then They keep up p profess to be po-They have been Jesuit laughs at a new gart, his portant enemy where independent namehed: but the achievement of her independent power of the ar-of the various > sale against, is the ave a description begether with their count of population. and west by the r by the Alps. wenty-four, and by the population under millions and a sof the Church diterraneau The population others twenty a der Austrian at half, and that three millions to a house than tovite more gaests r, and if an enter tainment to to to The route is many the places where he stays and eleterred to the odious he country, and to spy system, to it ticles which cir the public press : · micromacriped, and proved by the can a book to the can weighed every exp aving previously he author should s the author small happen to find nament organs. newspapers that great persecution who manage to. There has been for male by the where these presses of the last year, quiring that every to his service, that police to discove the Pope issued printer, that every and the places where it was here the registered. He was that existed in

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on the record mag. or he plaintiff in if to error vs J. on the record and ; No. 81. M. Ressid-ker - the erangen the plaintiff to era ere ve. E J Wal-France, Feb 13 -- Z A Paine et al. ort of the United Nation delivered the decree of the Circumstance damages at the Na 66 J Narton. SO SE R ME JO

State for v. w to a copinion of the Game out Court in his rate of six per en appellant v d i cuit Court of the t Justice Neiso, et affirming to committee out affirming to committee out a Brand on per an um N se va. J Be You g . was conflowed for ante in error. No set J Newton.

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DES DEUX MONDES.-Among the Reviews REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.—Among the Reviews published in Europe, the most prominent is no doubt the Revue des deux Mondes, a work published under the direction of M. F. Balos, a gentleman of high merits and rare intellect, who stands in Paris at the head of the talented men of the press. The publication of Mr. Balos is very important of its kind, and it contains, every year, about twolve hundred pages, divided into four volumes. We think it useless to add that all the articles of the Review are signed by some of the best writers of France and Europe, and accordingly its price of subscription if compared with that of the English, German and merican reviews, is less than that or any other work.

American reviews, is less than that or any other work, for it amounts to only ten dollars a year.

Desirous to please his readers, the editor of the Review has thought proper to add a new publication to the twenty-four numbers which he issues each year. This publication, will be entitled Historical, Statistical and Literary Annuaire, will be a recouir, nearly unique in the world, of contemporaneous history, of literary and political items, and, at the same time, a compendium of diplomatic, commercial and statistical document in which the U. States will find a particular chapter well as all the Northern and Southern countries o America. Numerous engraved portraits will be pub lished in this new book, which is destined to become

a monumental specimen of human science.

The history of 1850 will appear at the end of February, 1851, and will consist of a sort of summary of all the events which have taken place since 1848; a -sketch, or rather a picture, of the crisis which Europe has just experienced; and a tableaux of the institutions which have been formed during the three last years. The history of the year 1850 will begin with an expose of the international intercourse of the great powers, and also of the diplomatic questions which have attracted the attention of the cabinets of Europe. These debates of the governments between themselves have been always the most important part of national life, and they are still the most animated part of politice, effering the greatest interest to those who are observers. These questions will be treated in the "Annuaire." with many facts, and great accuracy, and often will be found in the history of international questions the verbatim report of notes exchanged between the cabinets of all the powers of Europe, the treaties and diplomatic documents relative to the rights of nations and geographical truths with respect to countries. sketch, or rather a picture, of the crisis which Europe

tratics and diplomatic decements relative to the rights of nations and geographical truths with respect to countries.

The Annuaire of the Review will also be consecrated to the description of private life to all countries, and this description will contain the political institutions, the progress and changes introduced into laws; the establishment of churches, universities, and schools; the names of the members of families in possession of power in all nations; that of the chiefs of government, and also the state of all the political, religious, administrative military, and naval members of every country; the resources of land and sea; the budget of expenditures and receipts the industry, the commercial movements, the ways of communication, either on land or sea; the institutions of all kinds, either of utility or benevolence; penitentiary and judiciary statistics—in short, the ensemble of questions of public economy; the political erents of the year; the acts of the government; the acts of all parties, the struggles which are their consequences, and all the political trials; the movements of acisnes, belies lettres, and arts, and the direct or ladirect influence which they have every year on the general march of society; the statistics of the periodical press; the moral history, condition and objects of all the principal publications either daily or periodical in all the countries of the world.

In short, all important tacts commercial reports, scientific or literary events, will find a place in the Annuaire of the Even of the Two Worlds." for which Mr. Balor intends sparing no time, no trouble, or money, to render it as complete and precise as possible; and this task is renter-desay to him by the all he found already in authors who stand at the head of literature in various nations. We donot not that the agent of the Even des deux Mondes, Mr. Balliter, 169 Fulton street near Broadway will secure the transmission of the work to subscribers in New York or in the United States.

A Unice Europa at the Secure and

THE .- There have been many political marchings and countermarchings at Nashville, Tennessee, which have stirred the people of that district to inquire into the test means of preserving, in future, the best degree of national democratic usefulness. The Nashville Union has headed the great Union movement, and has persevered, under the patriotic determination of its proprietor, to allay any excitement either too hasty or projudicial to the general interests of the country. It has now, we perceive taken another important step, has now, we perceive taken another important step, for the proprietor announces that he has secured, as joint proprietor announces that he has secured, as joint proprietor and editor Charles Eames, Eq. Lately Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, an able writer, in the best sense of the term and a gentleman whose talents will have a field for future usefulness, such as few editors enjoy. We believe Mr. Hames is a man two editors enjoy. We believe Mr. Hames is a man whose politics will meet with the favor of svery sound democratic republican in the Southern State. As an assistant journalist of the Washington Union, he secured the respect and admiration of politicians throughout the country land as he is well acquainted with the true state of public leeting here at the North, we anticipate that the Narhville Chien, under his auspices, will become a reliable exponent of national views, as it is the most central journal of the Southern States.

The Fugitive Stave Riot in Goston-Official Correspondence.

The following letters from the War and Navy Departments have been tran mit d to the proper officers of Boston, giving the necessary directions what course to pursue, should there be an a tempted re-enactment of the late rescue of a fugitive slave in that entry the contract of the late rescue of a fugitive slave.

in that city:

Wash Department,

Washington, feb 17, 1851.

Sir:—Information has just been communicated to
the Precisent that a number of persons principally Sir.—Information has just been communicated to the Presisent that a number of persons principally people of color in the city of Boston did a few days since combine to prevent the execution of the law providing for the arrest of fugitive slaves and did for cibly receive a law who had be marrested, from the officers of justice. It is possible that the city authorities may find it necessary to call in military icrost oad in the execution of the law. If such should be the case and the marshal or any of the deputies shall schibit to you the certificate of the circuit or district judge of the United States in the State of nearescheets, stating that, in his opinion the aid of a military force is necessary to insure the one execution of the laws and shall require your aid and that of the troops under your command as a part of the press contains you will place under the direction and control or the marshall yourself and such portion of your command as may be deemed adquate to the purpose. If neither the circuit nor the district judge should be in the city of Boston when the expency above referred to chalf occur, the written certificate of the marshal alone will be deemed sufficient for you to affer d the require aid.

C. M. GUNKAD Sweretary of War Brevet Major Grossea. A Trousa commanding officer, Fort Independence, Boston flarbor, Massachusetts.

'arious letters have passed between the Navy

Fort Independence, notion that between the Navy arious letters have passed between the Navy Department and the federal and city authorities at Roston, during the past year. The following is Boston, during the past year. The following a the last despatch which was communicated to the

Hoston, during the past year. The following is the last despatch which was communicated to the Senate:

Nary Darangery, Feb. 17, 1851.

Str.—The Department has received information that a prisoner, arrested as a fugitive clave in Socion, was forcibly rescued from the deputy of the Marshal of that district, on saurday just by larless violence in the very seat of justice of that city. When we had last advices he had not been recaptured fit therefore, becomes necessary to take immediate measures for the execution of the law in this and all similar cases; and whilst it is hoped that the civil officers will stand in need or no military assistance from the forces of the United dates, you are in attracted that if the larghal, of any of his deputies charged with the service of process he competent authority, shall produce to you the certificate of the justice of district judge of the United States that, in his opinion combinations against the execution of the law of the United states easy other force under your command to accompany and aid the Marshal in making arrests. In prevening resource in re-capturing any person who has estaged or been research, witting of any process in its hacel if, however, neither the justice nor district judge shall be present in the out; of the time when a call for such assistance shall be made, you will then act upon the like certainate from the first when a call for such assistance shall be made you will the act upon the like certainate from the first when a call for such assistance shall be made, you will then act upon the like certainate from the first when a call for such assistance shall be made, you will then act upon the like certainate from the first when a call for such assistance shall be made you will then act upon the like certainate from the first when a call for such assistance shall be made, you will then act upon the like certainate from the first when a call for such assistance is all the cases, direct the officer in command of the force herein describes to receive. First

Abolition Outrage is Kritick .-We learned on last hight, that J. K. Hamilton, of Nicholas county, who was pureing a free negro, who had stolen from him a horse and sum of money, evertook him at Ripley, and had him arrested. While the constable (who left Mr. H. in charge of the thief) was searching for the horse, the negro, assisted by some abolitionists, managed to cut the cords with which be was tied, and knocked Mr. H. down. A scuffle ensued for the pistols of Mr. H., in which the chivalrous free potters took no part until the white man had the advantage, when they assisted the negro, and allowed him to escape. Mr. H. followed him and shot the negro twice, the darkness preventing his capture. A warrant was taken out for the arrest of Mr. Hamilten, but not served — Mayandle (Ky.) Postboy, 17th test.

Invention in the Art of Printing —Mr. I. L. Burdick, of Utics, has succeeded in laventing a new cylinder printing press, which is certainly far shead of anything now in me. This press prints both sides of the paper by one revolution; will print twice as fast as the Hoe's press, and of the work as well or better then the Adema press, and it requires but half the labor to reeding it, while the cost of the machine, it us bileved, will be less than that of any power press. There is one of these pressensow at work in Utics. Printers, and all concerned in the business, will do well to call and see for themselves — Asburn (N. V.) Adversely, Feb. 19.

Brechlyn City Court.

TRIAL OF GEORGE WILKES, FOR LIBEL.

THIAD DAY.

Fr.s. 24—On the sitting of the Court, the jurymen of engaged in the above cause were discharged till

and the above cause were discharged till with the grantles.

Mr. Slobles (who was absent in consequence of it here of the sturday, resumed his place as counsel for the defendant, and Mr. Gracles' examination was continued. He thought it was prior to the lat May he first saw or spoke to Mr Sheidon and Mr. Freeland.

Cross-camined by General Mather—Mr. Saujden refused to talk to him; he considered that that rotus all was talking; Mr. Freeland also refused, and neconical may be added to talk to him; he to him; that was all the conversation he had with either before the first of May, 1846; the interview already spoken of at Mr. Coits office was not before the lett May; witness had been married, and supposed he was so atill.

General Mather—Ho bove keep house?

The Court would allow counsel's discretion and feeling to guide him.

General Mather—It is necessary.

General Mather—It is necessary.

General Mather—Ho will waive the question for the present. To though it new your aware that large numbers of person life and property!

all the could be seen that the present of person he was you aware that large numbers of person life and property?

General Mather said—Bince they had for if the witness had reason to suppose so. After some discussion.

General Mather said—Bince they had for if the witness had reason to suppose so. After some discussion.

General Mather said—Bince they had fored h us to do not he would explain that his object was to show that the witness was crasy—as crasy as a loon—and that he supposed that fraude existed all around him that he could save does not had to go into those, and the he necessity of proceeding with it. They had tried to show that this witness had not iffed mr Sheldon of the fraude; they did not intend to go into those, and the he he necessity of proceeding with it. They had tried to show that the wintess would now fell them from the stand, that he suspected frauds on all sides, and that he necessity of proceeding with it. They had tried to show to he arising the subsequence of the f

ago.

Question - Was Judge Ulsboeffer one of the parties in the conspiracy against you?

Witness objected, as he might be prejudicing his own rights.

The Court said the fear of any civil consequences

The Court said the fear of any civil consequences was no excuse for not answering a question.

General Mather waived that one for the present, and repeated his former one as to his impression about a conspiracy existing.

The witness still refused to answer without the advice of some legal gentleman, and his own counsives not there, air Brady advised him to answer, as he did not see how it could injure him. The Court directed him to go on; but as he remained allent—

Judge Greenwood said I am telerably patient, but you must the it, or say you will not; and if you reture.

you must take the course we feel called upon to do, to vindicate the digit of the Court.

Mr. Gracie said, the matter was of vital importance to him, and he did not know where it might lead to; he asked as a favor, that he might consult with some counsel. His obstacter, everything, might depend on it. The Court would allow him to consult counsel if he

The Court would allow him to consult counsel if he wished; but he must not leave the court.

Mr. Brady had already given his acvice.

Mr. Gracie, after pacing the court for few minutes in a somewhat excited state, and having had a short conference with Mr. Brady, returned to the stand and said. "I have been under such an impression, srising from well grounded reasons."

Examination continued—The conspiracy was, he believed against his life, liberty, and property; he had been fired at more than once—once it went through his hat; had had these impressions as long as the reasons for them had existed—a good many years; there had been a great deal or mystery about them; he had reason to believe there were persons on the other side of the water, who have a position in connection with persons in the government of angland. Q. Was Judge Ulshoeffer one of the men concerned in the compiracy! A. (After some further healtation). The conduct of Judge Ulshoeffer, and towards him, and his resisting all judicial enquiry, led to a well grounded belief that he was; witness would also state, that as he had no children, Judge Ulshoeffer's wits and he children were his here at-issue. Q. Are Gabries furman, your wite's mether, Mrs. Midden, and Oaleb Weehs, of Jamaica, engaged in that conspiracy? First, is Gabrie! Furman: A.—No. Q.—Have you never charged him with belong: A.—Never. Q.—I our wite's mother, Mrs. Midden, and Caleb Weehs, of Jamaica, engaged in that conspiracy? First, is Gabrie! Furman: A.—No. Q.—Have you never charged him with belong: A.—Never. Q.—I our wite's mother, Mrs. Midden, and Caleb Weehs, of Jamaica, engaged in that conspiracy? First, is Gabrie! Furman: A.—No. Q.—Have you never charged him with belong: A.—Never. Q.—I our wite mother, Mrs. Midden.

The Court interpoed and said they could not permit such language or enduct. They would certainly opened the witness, and as that a nileman persisted in not answering, easing that he was not prepared, they proceeded to put their threst into execution, and directed the commitment to be made out. On the interoscion of General Mather, however, who concented the withdraw the question, it was counter moded and the examination recursed.

Witness wents number of times to Asdron house, before he took the toom there, and remained, he thought, for some months after, he saw Fleren a great number of times, he left, he thought in 1845. In When you first called, did Planson flad you or you tend but there? A —The first time! called, Mr Andres man not in, it was the nest time! called, as Andres man not in, it was the nest time! called, for Andres man not in, it was the nest time! called, as Andres and for the measured state, Plerson was then three. I thenk I found him there; there was an introduction between witness and Plerson. the acquaint state the new formed by meeting at andres house, witness formed by meeting at andres house, witness the record of the acquaint state of the paid Mrs. K-dwell money; it so, it is an for new meric cannitations; sometimes one deliate of five, could not ray whether he had not given in the county flera acfine New York, preduced many thing of her having here, got with child in any of these memeric experiments.

William Sincelar called and examined.—Was a clerk in the County Gera acffice New York, preduced mineral or a trial in the throatt Court, in mine Jarpanter was plantiff, and Sheidon. Breedand in the cause of tarpenter laginats Sheidon, in the County I was a clerk in the County Gera acffice. Were a could not a county of the paid of the paid of the paid of the county of the paid o

mot there; and Mr. Binolair was directed to attend again and bring all the papers in the matter.

Cross examined by Mr. Jordan.—The defendants in the suit in the Suprems Court prosecuted by Carpental Court of the Suprems Court prosecuted by Carpental Cowless. Crams. Jordan. Precision of the Court of Cowless. Crams. Jordan of Cowless. J

passed upon and approved it. on the understanding that they would connect her answer with Sheldon and Freeiand.

"Pid you at any time after you become acquainted with Mr. Sheldon, offer or pretend to give to any parties any intoination of oradvice in regard to the hidd whip or any operations connected with it?"

Witness would answer in Mr. Sichle's own language, she never did at any time, ho, no relative of her's ever resided with her in Broome street, er any person of the same nume; there was at that time (in 1516) and Miss Selina Lemoine living at No. 40 Orchard attest, a sister of her's Witness's house was in Broomestreet, between Orphard and Allen.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jordan.—Witness first backness acquainted with Mrs. Wakeman in the fall of 1844; it was in October, 1844, I went with my sister, Nrs Sophia B. Davir, who had been staying there before and boarding at Mr. Sard's house, size Wakeman was a daughter of Mr. Bard's, there was a visiting acquaintance between thou, and Mrs. W. had been visiting at witness's house in New York.

Mr. Brady at this stage of the proceedings said he regretted he was compelled to leave, and he wished to explain to the court and jury that his attendance eige where was indispensable; ne was obliged to go to Bhode Island. The court then teck a recess, it being past two o'clock.

Bhode Island. The court then teck a recess, it being past two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SIZETOM

On their reassembling, Mr. Jonas B. Phillips, late Assistant District Attorney of New York, and Mr. Cushman, against each of whom an attachment had been issued, presented themselves. The former explained that his term of offlies having expired he could not produce any of the papers required, and having sent word so, considered his attendance unnewsary. He was then sworn and examined by its papers. could not produce any of the papers required, and having sent word so, considered his attendance unnexestry. He was then sworn and examined by vir Sickies — Was Assistant District Attorney when indisting the advance of the was found against Carpenter and Andros. In 1848, the affidavit produced (which was Andros's affidavit, mentioned and proved by the witness Crit; was endered by him, with the names of the witnesses; it was made and sent to the Dutrict Attorney, to be sent before the Grand Jury in the ordinary source of business, he saw the pames of Parsons and Jorbert endorsed on it, and supposed they were personate to whom the accused had passed counterfeit money; did not recollect about Amelia Andros, but got his name as he had make the affinact of the cause of complaint; winness acread subjournes on all the witnesses, including Ameros; was not aware of any councel brings associated or connected with the prosecution before the trial, he had so little to do with it that he could not easy; he thought the Attorney General, Mr. Jordan was, Mr. Jordan he thought was in connection with the case, either to try or postpone it, while it was in the Sections, before it was transmitted to the court of Gyer and Terminer, witness never knew anything at all of the kildt Company but by rumor: witness has been in office from 1841 to 1851.

Mr. Bickles – Do you ever remember any case in

ny but by rumor, witness has been in office from 1843 to 1851.

Mr. Sickies Do you ever remember any case in which the attorney General appeared with the District Attorney on motions of that sort!

Mr. Jerdan objected, because he did not think they ought to try him there, though if he were called on to defend himself he thought he could.

Mr. Sickies argued in support of his right to put the question and the court would not rule it out because they thought it allowable to show whether it was usual.

wines had nerecollection of any such cases, but one on an indictment against Bartellium for libel, and there he thought Mr. Brady, then Attorney General, did, in that case appear on motions; could not say when Mr. Jordan first came into the case or Carpenter, or how; understood he was in officially.

Cross-ramined-Remembered Mr. Grahum appearance in the liberal of the Attorney General halfered.

In efficielty.

Conservamined—Remembered Mr. Graham appearing in behalf of the Attorney-General; believed he came in at the request of the Attorney General of Gerenrer. It appeared on motions in the Drary cases, but they were subsequent to this one. Mr. Graham lived in New Yerk, and always appeared on motions in the case in the behalf of the District Attorney did not give him notice belone he undertook it himself. Witness knew that Mr. Jordan resided or kept office in New Yerk, and he knew of his own knowledge that during all the time when that case or any other. In which the Attorney-General, or his representative, appeared, were pending, all notices were sent to him by the District attorney. This was done in the case of Mr. Jordan artices in his experience, but it was not usual to produce a paradoned convict as a witness, and they were competent. Knew of one case only before in which the Governor had pardoned a convict to produce him as a witness, it was in a one of receiving stolen goods. To Mr. Stobles It was brainly Syers ago, in the early part of Mr. McKeon's time. The thief was a material witness, and hed served out his time and was pardoned out or store his competency. In that case the piecter was convicted.

Mr. Jordan put in the bell bonds in Andros's case. The witness could swear to identify of the documents.

In Jector was convicted.

Mr Jeddan put in the ball bonds in Andros's case. The witness could swear to identity of the decuments, which he had placed on the file in the County Ofthe's Office of New York as part of his duty. The signature and follow up is in the Recorder's writing. The ball were William Bartist and John Porter.

Mr Sickles objected. Judgments had been entered in them, and they should be proved as records by the clerk who had the legal custody of them. The Court would need them as original documents, but not as records or proof that judgment has been entered. The write of encouldon tested in both cases were put in The witness proved Sheriff's wrising, they had been returned in ogoods or real estate! in both cases. These were, also, received as original documents not records.

Re-examined by Mr Sickles—There were several cases in the Brury matters he spoke of there was an indistinguished by a torpedo, and one for passing counterfest morry, and another against the elder Drury for st empting to hibe Judge Edmonds, all about the assetting the comment of the survey of the same time.

motive tempting to bribe Judge Edmonds, all about the same time.

Den Alonzo Cushman called and examined—War a merchant of New York, and had known Mr. Shelden for twenty years, he was a member of the Grand Jury that found the bill against Carpenter, in 1848.

Objected to by Mr. Jordan, that it was incompatent to reveal anything that took place before the Grand Jury, except in certain rases and for certain purposes. The Court roled that it was contrary to pointy of the law but there was no objection to show whether a withers as any normal contract the common law, except for statutory purpose. Witness might therefore, state what witnesses were corp, but sothing for the 'that frampfird.

Examination continued. Andrew was examined as a witness before that Grand Jury, against Jarpenter. no jurn diction he thought, at is we at is we are then searched, but the decree was

and he thought there were one or two others; he knew Mr Freeland well, also; one or both of them (Sheldon and Freeland) called his attention to the case, but it was now so remote he had no recollection of what they said; he thought they referred to the case of Andros; that they said it should be investigated; he thought it was about Andros and Carpenter; he was induced to give it attention when it came up; the remark was he thought that other persons were as guilty as Andros, and ought to be looked after by the Grand Jury; didn't remember where it was—in the street or in the store; was in the habit of meeting them every day, almost; did not recollect seeing them near the Grand Jury room; only one spoke to him, he thought, and he could not tell which; did not remember receiving a note from them.

room; only one spoke to him, he thought, and he could not fell which; did not remember receiving a note from them.

Mr. Jordan had no questions to ask this witness, and it being very nearly six o'clock, the Court adjourned till next morning.

Fire 26.—Mr. Smith appeared this morning, with Mr. Sickles. for the defendant. The first witness called was Mr. Geo Bowman, of New York, attorney and counsellor—He knew Mr. James Freeland and Mr. Sheldon, had been employed, at various times, by both of them; was the attorney for them, and others, in the suit brought by Carpenter in the Circuit Court.

To the Court—He believed he was attorney in that case for all the defendants; eleven in all.

Mr. Sickles—When was the suit commenced?

Mr. Jordan wanted to raise the question, whether it had anything te do here! It was an action as appeared to the Court by reading one count in the declaration, brought by Carpenter for false imprisonment, and if we were to have a part they (the prosecution) had a right to have the whole, which would be to let this jury try that over again; he had not asked a single question that tended to it.

Judge Greenwood—It is to show the truth of the article

Mr. Jordan—How, does it show that these parties were swindlers, or that they swindled or robbed Catpenter?

Judge—No; it does not show that, but the whole is

wards, but once casually going up the river in the stambest hand he thought he had once stepped in at his (witness e office a fiter his discharge from prison; it was about the period of Cargenter's trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, supposed Andres got out of prison by means of his pardon; he (witness) was not employed in any way to assist out the trial of the people against Carpenter; thought there was some allowed made to the trial when he met Andros on board the boat be'that was siter it had taken place; they tad no conversation about the trial when Andros called at his office; it was principally about his intention of trying to support his family; could not remember any particular conversation with any one with reference to Andros' testimony; hight have had some with Mr Shelton or Fresland or Mr Jordans to Andros but he could not recall any subsequent to the dates of the verdicts, it was always during the htigations; they might have occurred at his effice, or wherever he met those gentlemen; he was quite sure he never had any conference or conversation with Andros on the subject after that date; the first time he knew anything about the Ridd Sleveg Company was in July 1816; had his information from Mr Freeland or with Andros on the subject after that date; the first time he knew anything about the Ridd Sleveg Company was in July 1816; had his information from Mr Freeland were the principal parties—he did not remember any one size being named to him, never was interested himself, either subsequent to that time or before, nor did he know any other parties interested in it; was not aware that any public notice was given of the discolution of the old or the formation of the awar kidd dompany; he was requested to go to Reckland county to

did be know any other parties interested in it; was not aware that any public notice was given of the discolution of the caw Kidd Gompany; he never was employed in behalf of any company; he never was employed in behalf of any company; he was requested to go to Reckland county to investigate some charges.

The Court— What do you propose to show now?

Mr. Sickles—At that time procoedings were on foct under some pretence, of arresting Androa, but the onig man that was carrected was Carpenter, and then come charges were brought against him and these parties employed counsel and caused him to be hand-cuiled, and after wards brought bim to New York.

Court—That is all too general.

Mr. Sickles—The proceedings were all general.

Mr. Smith proceeded to argue that these proceedings might have been in order to extort money, and that would be a phase of awinding; that Carpenter was rebed, might mean that he was deprived of his property by being obliged to exhaust his means to defend himself; that a robeery did not necessarily mean a highway robbery; and was not that a matter for argament and a question for the jury. Suppose it is cone-de-d that it is a far fetched assumpting that even so the jury had a right to it; however rlight the evidence night be was not the question; but whether it was competent to them to offer it. What they meant by being robbed was, that for two years he was harrassed and his property dwindied; it the competency and the effect he not mixed up, the question would be a proper one.

Mr. Jordan replied, and instanced some analogous cases. The mode of testing it would be to suppose the question had arisen on demurrer. A somewhatiengtary discussion ensued, which will be quite, if not better, understood, by the ruline of the Outr, which was, that if the proceedings up in Rockland county had reference to employing Andrea of the direct in which a man yould use it, who had been overrasched in a barriant import to attribute to the series to be understood in a rechalful series, but in the series in which a m

tions to put to bien, the witness was permitted to subdisw.

Wittiam Sinclair (examined yesteréas) was then recalied, and in addition to his former evidence testified
that the trial in the Common Pleas commenced Sept.
12 h and concluded 16th; Mr Shair attorney and
inwyer, of New York was a witness for the detence;
Mr D W Cuthr was attorney for the plaintiff (Jarpenter); and Mr Coutt for the d-fendant. He asso produced an affication worm 3tha July 1847 by Mr Freelend in the chancery suit instituted by Gracie, in the
Supreme Court of Equity, gainst Sheldon freeland
and others showing that Mr. Gracle had obtained an
injunction which was dismissed.

Urose examined by Mr. Jordan.—[Indoment record
in the Common Pleas re-produced.] There was a remittiur endersed on the record, reducing the damages to \$3,000, the order to reduce the damages was
not in court. [The final decrees in Gracle's thissoery
unit produced.] The bull was dismissed as against the
derendents. Freeland, Sheldon, and Davis, and costs
awarded to each of them. [The recognicances entered
into by Andree' bail William Bartlett and John
Poeter (produced yesterday), were re-produced, and

proved as records, by witness, who received them from the deputy clerk, who had general charge of the office | An application was here made by Mr. Biokles. He had understoed that Miss Clariesa Lamoins, whom they produced yesterday, had been all the morning in the Clerk's room, and in communication with parties connected with the prosecution, and a witness for the defence had been attacked while he was in conversation with her. He required merely that she should remain in view of the Court, and hold no communication at all; it seemed it was the other side who were talking to her. The Court however, did not make any order or direction, but merely requested he would remain in that room.

Dr. William McKinney was then called.—He resided in New York. (The defence wished to show Andros was an agent of Sheldon's, and the connection which existed). Andros had called on witness.

The question was objected to, and Mr. Sickles undertoch to show the agency by another witness.

General Mather requested they might be compelled to show agency first. Two its ms had been admitted to these conditions but the prosecution in this case was quite sure they never could orove the agency was and siter some discussion the question put was ruled out, and the Doctor's further attendance dispensed with.

Mr. Henry Vandervoort, Clerk of the Sessions and of

out, and the Doctor's further attendance dispensed with.

Mr Henry Vandervoort, Clerk of the Sessions and of Oyer and Terminer in New York, produced the records in the case of the People against Carpenter and the rough minutes. The trial commenced 8th October, 1849, and continued till the 1st November, when Carpenter was acquitted. The charge was being accessory before the fact in forgery in the second degree. The affidavit was filed 18th January, 1848, in the Court of Sessions. Mr. McKeon (the District Attornsy) and Mr. Jordan appeared for the people. The witness also produced four indictments arainst Aufros (the particulars of which have been before given). Taey were all filed 21st January 1846.

Mr. sinches did not propose to try that over again, along Greened—11 to the own the truth of the action, along one it show that these parties were switchen, on that the scaleded or robbed Clar. Patters.

No. 11 does not show that, but the whole the continuous action of t

turther order, and that said detendant pay to plaintiffs \$10 000 for their damages, and costs of this action.
Mr J M. Martin on behalf of the Mayor proceeded
to read the affidavit of the Clerk of the Common Council showing that a line of stages was ruo on the 8-b
bovember and several other documents purporting to
prove that a notice of revonation was given also the
affidavit of the Mayor acting furin that the revonation was in good faith and not arbitrarily exercised,
and for reasons which be considered just Counsel
read the affidavit of J A. Marshal stating that the
line of Bertine & Ryerson runs over a route occupied
by other lines except a very small portion; and another affidavit showing that the Proplets Line and
formed aftered and the Bowery Line were established
long before the plaintiffs' route, and that they were
december afficient, also a remonstrance of over two
bundred residents and trader; in Grand street against
the plaintiffs' line. After reading some other decaments, counsel offered the injunction order of Judge
Edmonds
AMr F B Blunt on behalf of the plaintiffs read.

Edmonds Mr. N. B. Blunt on behalf of the plaintiffs read moveral affidavite in expect of the plaintiff, read-averal affidavite in expect of his motion; they went principally to show that the necessition of the public demanded the continuance of the line of stages of Bertino & Ryerson. Counsel also stated that h. h.-d. petitions containing upwards of 6,000 signatures in favor of the route of the plaintiff, from read-mix be-tween the Hudson River Railroad and William bargh. Ferry.

Bertino a containing upwards of 6,600 signatures in favor of the route of the plaintiffs, from residents between the fludson River Railroad and William outgh Ferry

Mr. O'Coner, for the Mayor, was about to readoertain corporation ordinances when

Mr. Blunt objected and an argument casted. Mr. I contended that some notice was given him of the latention to read these documents they could not do so. The Judge decided that the pristed ordinances of the corporation can be properly reterred to.

Mr. Davies, on behalf or the dayor, then proceeded to argue the case for the defendant and contended that an action equid not be maturalised against a public officer for the performance of duties condided to his discretion, nor can that discretion be reversed or revised by any courf. Counsel then referred to a certified copy of the charter of the Common Journal page 14 see 14 note 15 ft. page 132 see 272 Law of April 9, 1813. Mr. Inview continued and courended that at the time the Hopeness were granted the plaintiffs have the nature and conditions of the cone ract, and autject to revocation and further that no judicial officer can be hold amenable and applector to a sult in a civil court for a judicial proceeding as decided officer can be hold amenable and applector to a sult in a civil court for a judicial proceeding as decided officers there would be no end to the liting tion judge a would be subjected to a nit a situation of the control of the proceeding and the property of a substantial for instance in the corpulity, can be proceeded against for instance, by indictment, and if proved, can be removed from coffice. However, in this case, we contend to the liting tion judge awould be subjected to as in all suits, there is always one party desartines of the immanument of the liting corruptly, can be proceeded against for instance, by indictment, and if proved, can be removed from office. However, in this case, we contend a near a corruptly can be prevented to the completion of the injunction of the injunction of the injunctio

Court of Common Plens.

Fig. 24 — Discussors Joseph olden as second Jerobs.

Motion to strike out answer granted in part. There is no such thing as a set off of slander, and a settlement of one slander between the parties does not accessarily invoice a settlement of others. Gosts to abide the event.

Henry S. Samen and another as, Otic M. Morelon and another—Ores for amendment of defendant's answer. John Schatte vs. Otto Tietyen — Motion granted on payment of \$30 costs.

Elizabeth Duncan respondent vs. Joseph G. lick appellant. —The return having been made since the making of the motion the same is desired. Costs of this motion, \$10, to abide the event.